

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 21

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, Jan. 27th 1938

No.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Chinook and District School Fair will be held on Saturday, Jan. 29th at 2 p. m. for the purpose of deciding whether or not the School Fair should be held this year, of electing new officers.

All interested in the continuation of School Fairs in this district please attend:

Madeline Otto
Secretary

Local News

Mrs. Langley and son Sidney spent Saturday in Youngstown returning Sunday morning accompanied by Mr. Langley.

Mr. N. D. Stewart, who attended the U. F. A. Convention in Edmonton returned Tuesday.

Dean Thompson who has been in Drumheller, returned Friday.

Mr. Naylor, of Youngstown, was a Chinook visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. W. W. Wilson spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Belmont who has been in Calgary for the past six months, returned Tuesday.

D. E. Bell B. A., was a great visitor Monday.

Miss Mabel Gilbertson, who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gilbertson, returned to Hanna Sunday.

Mr. Jas. Peyton motored to Calgary Monday where he will take in the short course at the Ford Motor School.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm accompanied J. Peyton as far as Hanna where they got their motor car which has been stored there since New Year's owing to the highway being blocked with snow.

WYEFTEEPER

[Continued from last week]

Forestry training in its strictest sense did not commence with the posting of the men to the camp. Winter conditions had to be met by suitable preparation and so far as the housing was concerned this required that all huts be re-papered with tar paper and re-roofed with roofing material. In view of the necessity of storing the winter's supply of food and thus eliminating the difficulty and inconvenience that would follow on impassable roads, adequate provision was made for storage of groceries, vegetables and meats. The storehouse hut was lined with damp resistant paper, a ten ton root cellar was constructed at the foot of the nearby mountain slope and meat house of log construction erected. All the buildings were banked with earth and gravel walks put down. In addition, two springs were improved and the water piped from one for the kitchen, the other supplying the wash house. A well was dug for reserve water supply.

The log buildings constructed by the trainees are a stable, tool shed, gasoline and oil shed, meat house two stall garage and a lean addition to the storehouse. Fourteen sectional huts, plus the log buildings already mentioned make up the camp accommodation. Sleeping quarters for the trainees consist of six huts 16' x 28', accommodating ten men to the hut. The dining room is 16' x 36' and this building together with the kitchen forms a T. Two huts 16' x 35' are utilized for indoor recreation and one large hut is used for wash house, bath and laundry.

In camp operation, cleanliness of huts and camp is strictly observed and adequately provisioned for sanitation has been made. In view of the fact that the Highwood river is in its lower reaches a source of domestic water supply, stream pollution is scrupulously avoided. The camp is situated at a considerable distance from the river. For the purpose of camp routine, instruction, work projects and recreation, the trainees are dealt with by the hut unit. Each hut unit is responsible for the cleanliness of its hut and the units are regularly ported to camp routine work, which includes fuel supply, kitchen and binning room fatigues. Each trainee takes his turn as camp night watchman.

The trainees are largely drawn from localities where opportunities to secure forestry experience are, to a great extent, non-existent. As a result the training must be basically sound and thorough with elementary training and work well covered by combined instruction and employment. The aim is to fit the trainee for employment with the Forest Service or with forest industry, in other words, to provide a foundation of understanding, knowledge and experience which will enable the young men to develop into good woodsmen.

Another fine blizzard blew up this week thereby upholding that record of a storm a week

GROCERIES

Streamline Salmon	2 tall tins	.25c
Wagstaffs Plum Jam	4 lb tin	.49c
Prunes	50-60 per lb	.12c
California Raisins	per lb.	.16c
Baker's Bulk Cocoa	"	.15c
Tomatoe Catsup	2 tins	.25c

HARDWARE

Harness Rivet Leather
Oil, Snaps, Buckles & etc.

BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

Thompson Abandons 'Hush' Publication

Toronto (C. P.) — Sirathearn Boyd Thompson, who built a moderate fortune by publishing gossip, said yesterday he had abandoned publication of the weekly paper "Hush" for more than 10 years.

"I intend to live on my country property from now on," he said, "and devote myself to my horses and greyhounds." Thompson said he didn't need to work any more

Infantile Paralysis

Case at Coronation

CORONATION (Special)—There is a case of infantile paralysis here, the victim being a country girl staying in town attending school. A comfortable isolation home has been found for her.

Dr. S. H. McLeod, medical health officer, sees no cause for alarm because of this one case, and does not anticipate any spread of the disease. School children will get close supervision meantime, and all known preventive care applied. Schools will not be closed, but it is advised that any sign of sickness be immediately reported.

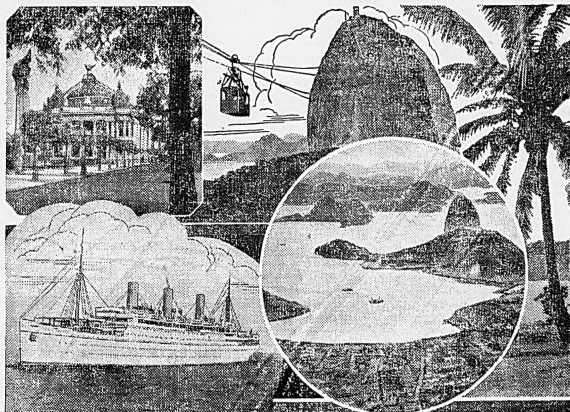
Mr. J. M. Davis received word from Mrs. Davis stating that her mother passed away on January 14th. at Vancouver. Mrs. Davis has been in the hospital for a month, and when she has recovered and gets affairs straightened up will return to Chinook.

Miss Julia Peyton left for Calgary on Monday, where she will visit with relatives.

Mr. McLaren, of Oyen, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. George Anderson is in Oyen taking the short Agriculture Course.

Eagle's View of Rio for Cruise Members



Not flying nor rolling down to Rio but leisurely sailing there aboard a luxury liner will go a happy crowd of winter cruise tourists next January when the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia heads south from New York January 15 on a West Indies and South America cruise. The glamorous Latin city that was named Rio de Janeiro because its harbor was discovered in the month of January and mistaken for the mouth of a river claims that the harbor is the world's most beautiful. Certainly other ports would have to show much to rival this claim, and there is hardly a doubt that the Empress of Australia's cruise pas-

sengers will return confirmed "Rio fans." From the heights of the lofty Corcovado, a mountain peak on which stands a huge figure of Christ, and from the summit of Pao d'Assucar, the famed "Sugar Loaf," members of shore excursions will have an eagle's eye view of the city and harbor. Thrilling in itself is the ascent of the Sugar Loaf by aerial cable-car in two rides, first to the halfway station on Penedo de Uruca, then to the summit of the conical Sugar Loaf itself. Besides these two excursions there are other trips arranged for the five-day visit. The lovely mountainous region of Tijuca and the mountain residential section

of Petropolis will be the objects of excursions and each evening there will be a party excursion to enjoy the exotic night-life. Rio is not the only port of call on this cruise. Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica are islands that will be visited during the 52 day trip, while on the mainland of South America, La Guaira, Venezuela, will share with Rio the attentions of the Empress of Australia's passengers who will be back in New York on February 17. Pictured above are the Teatro Municipal at Rio, a view of Botafogo Bay from the Corcovado showing the Sugar Loaf, the cable-car ascending the latter, and the Empress of Australia, the cruise ship that will visit Rio.

CONFIDENCE

Confidence has nothing to do with age or size. A small industry may have it and its patrons swear by all it sells. A great industry may lose it—and be great no longer. The Alberta Brewing Industry prize Public Confidence above all else. They hold firmly to the fundamental principles that safeguard public interest by selecting only the choicest ingredients for ALBERTA BEERS.

the Brewing Industry Of Canada
"the Best"

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta



Home-made
ICE CREAM
3 pints
for less than 20¢

Ingredients—one package Jell-O Ice Cream Powder, one quart half milk, half cream. Work—mix in bowl, put on window sill outside in cold weather, stir two or three times. The whole job will take two minutes of your time. And the ice cream? You'll be proud to say "I made it myself." Grocers sell Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. 348

JELLO ICE CREAM POWDER

Testing Time For Radio

Much is likely to be heard at the pending session of Parliament on the subject of the problems of radio broadcasting in Canada and the policies pursued by the Infant Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Born in September, 1934, the C.B.C. has been operating now for over a year and it is now possible to discern to some extent the direction in which it is tending and to compare its announced objectives when it was organized with its achievements to date, and there is every indication that this will be done when members of Parliament get an opportunity to overhaul the system and review first year policies and practices.

That there will be conflicting viewpoints and wide variations of opinions as to the success or otherwise of nationalized broadcasting as practised under the new management is a foregone conclusion; and this is to be expected when it is remembered that the tastes and opinions of the "customers" differ tremendously, not only in different parts of the country, but within the confines of every community and even in the same household.

To Canvass All Phases

In the overhauling process all phases of Canadian radio broadcasting are destined to come under review, including choice and quality and range of programs, the sources of programs and their effect on the promotion and development of Canadian talent, the revenues and expenditures of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the question of competition with other advertising media and generally, the future of radio broadcasting in this country.

During the discussions likely to ensue frequent references will undoubtedly be made to the avowed objectives of nationalized radio broadcasting in this country, broadly outlined in a recent issue of the Financial Post as: "(1) To develop purely Canadian programmes of high standard which would stem Americanization of the air in Canada; and (2) To extend radio facilities to all parts of the country."

If the Financial Post has correctly diagnosed these objectives they will unquestionably be used as yardsticks to measure the corporation's achievements to date.

Some Progress Noted

With respect to the latter there will be general agreement that some progress has been made in extension of radio facilities with all parts of the country as the ultimate objective, whether or not there is unanimity with respect to details. Physical facilities have been extended on money borrowed from the government and revenue from the 32 license fee exacted in theory at least, from all radio users and additional extensions are projected.

But the other objective, that of building up a Canadian repertoire of programs with all-Canadian talent as its backbone is destined to prove a bone of contention. No matter to what extent radio users do or do not welcome the recent introduction of American broadcasts over C.B.C. facilities, a good deal of criticism of this policy is already in evidence. The money construed in some quarters as a departure from one of the two principal objectives of the Canadian national system.

Dissatisfaction Voiced

Testimony to dissatisfaction on this score, both on economic and patriotic grounds, is forthcoming in articles in two of the most powerful Eastern publications in issue published on the same date. The Financial Post and (Toronto) Saturday Night sharply assailed this excursion into American territory for programs for Canadian consumption. In effect they point out that this is a reversal of public policy and state that the American contracts not only result in the weakening of Canadian magazines and daily and weekly newspapers by the diversion of advertising revenue from these media to the radio system but also weaken "the bulwarks of national unity in this country."

Pointing out that contracts have been signed with American advertisers for programs designed to yield the C.B.C. a revenue of \$60,000 for this year, the Financial Post says:

"Not only does such a proposition defeat the very purpose for which this expensive national system was created but it constitutes a direct subsidy to one form of advertising at the expense of other forms. For the C.B.C. could not offer the bargain rates at which this time is being sold unless it were backed by the public purse. And, furthermore, the money being spent by American broadcasters will be diverted (in part at least) from other forms of advertising, such as Canadian national publications, newspapers and magazines—publications which not only give employment to Canadians but which are the national bulwarks of unity in this country."

Diversion Of Revenue

In similar vein on the same subject Saturday Night declared, in part: "Among the advertising media which are directly and seriously affected are both the national periodicals and the daily and weekly newspaper press. There is only a certain amount of money available for nation-wide advertising in Canada and the sum thus diverted into the channel of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's system will come largely out of the sum which would otherwise be expended with these periodicals . . . the transfer of this advertising to another medium involves a definite weakening of the editorial contents of all the affected Canadian periodicals."

These and other aspects of the national radio problem make it clear that the time has arrived when there should be a stock taking and future policies carefully and clearly defined.

England received \$23,365,000 in entertaining taxes in the first seven months of 1937.

We never can fathom why photograph shinders us so as we grow older.

Nourishing Food for Hungry Appetites

PURITY FLOUR
Best for all your Baking

VF37

FLIN FLON

"The Story of Its Finding and Position To-day"

By PRATT KUHN

The reclaiming processes to be applied in later years when more buildings will be put up, will treat the used cyanide and remains which are stored in barrels on a big dump. Another development will be a foundry to melt down the scrap metals, iron particularly, which has collected by perhaps thousands of tons, because it costs real money to get iron away up to Flin Flon.

One foundry on the plant premises does nothing but make steel base-balls for the ball crushers and stores them in pyramids outside to be used, worn down to dust, reclaimed, and so on and so on.

While walking round the outside of the smelters I was marvelling, however the engineers knew where everything was, so back we went to the chief engineer's office and he showed me the intricate blue prints of every move made since the mine began. Personally, being so ignorant of mining, I guess I'd try to go down the wrong hole at times, but no chance, you're checked and double-checked all the time and have to report out, or else they don't blast. Rather uncomfortable thought at that, and I led to pin your ears back or worse—playing around in a mine when they're blasting.

Well, here we've been below, and above, and around Flin Flon but there's lots I've left out. For instance the wonderful electric control plant where the power arrives from Island Falls and is distributed to do all its work of hauling trains, running elevators, lighting the works and the town, turning fans, etc.

The big complete wool working plant where they make everything, and men are constantly making ladders for mine use.

Machine shops, repair works, etc. But I want to get to the human element. How are such a lot of husky men happily employed and how do they relieve the tedium of living so far away from city lights?

First of all its fair to say that, even including the high executives, most of the men are an adaptable lot, and perhaps come from towns and farms, nearly 1,000 from Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Then life is easier. It's reduced to its essentials of food, enough clothing and a comfortable place to sleep.

Men make good money but they squander it much. If they married their home buying uses the surplus. If they're not, much money goes back to the old folk on farms where times are not so good or where they need that cash.

But the company are more than fair—they are wonderful employers. As a first understanding between themselves and the employees as a mass they have a Welfare Club, housed in company premises, but entirely run by the men. The company elected by them for a year period submit any question of possible dispute, or improvement of operations or what not to the company committee and between them come to a working agreement.

I talked to quite a few of the men and they thought it a swell idea. A paper, now nearing seven years old, "The Bulletin", is issued monthly, which tells just what the welfare committee has done.

Then there's the Community Club, around which practically all social activities revolve, because it has a membership of 1,325 employees and 50 townships. A fee of 50 cents a month or \$5.00 yearly is charged, but women and children are considered members though they pay no fee.

The organization is controlled by a board of directors, elected yearly by the members on a basis of one director for each 250 members or major fraction thereof. The company also appoints directors on a like basis for the number of memberships held by them. At the present time there are five elected directors and two appointed.

Parcel Was Harmless

Supposed Bomb Turned Out To Be Hair-Curling Powder

A hair-curling toy developed at a West Side police station in New York, when a textile company head, brought in a package and remarked excitedly:

"I think it's a bomb!"

Police experts gingerly began to examine the package, which contained fourteen small tin-foil packets, filled with a grayish powder. In the open air, the packages began to grow warm. Police summoned the fire department. Then it came out. The powder was to be used in curling women's hair and heats up under certain conditions.

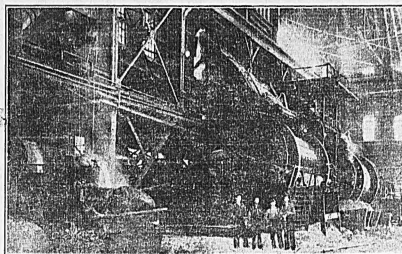
August Grader, a handmaster, left England for America 61 years ago, but took the wrong boat and landed in Capetown, South Africa, where he remained until he died recently at the age of 75.

The following notice was seen outside a village church:

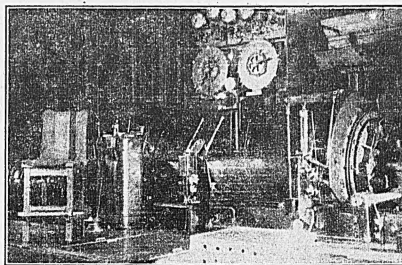
"The Rev. . . will preach here next Sunday morning and evening, after which the church will be closed for necessary repairs."

Workers in mills and factories where the temperatures are terrific take salt in tablet form to prevent heat prostration.

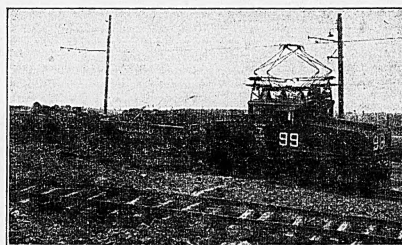
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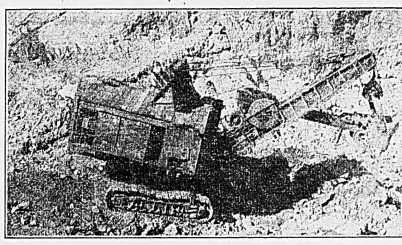
The Converter floor in the Smelter Dept.



Hoist controls at No. 3 shaft in the Flin Flon mine. The operator can stop his cage on a dime a thousand feet down!



One of the 85-ton electric locomotives which haul two loaded cars of ore up the steep grade of the open pit at one time.



After blasting in the open pit the big electric shovels get busy and dump the loosened ore into the cars on nearby rails.

WARNING:—No more men are needed in Flin Flon. There is a waiting list of about 1,000.

Not So Long Ago

Many Of Our Common Things Were Unknown In 1912

Alexander Woolcott, in Columist, says the man of 1912 had never heard of daylight saving. Nor rayon, jazz, insulin, Gemen, nor Soviets. He had never heard of radio, nor seen a talking picture, nor listened to the whirr of an electric ice-box, never seen an animated cartoon, nor a Neon light. His very ideas were different. Twenty-six years ago he thought a job was something any man could get who was willing to work. And war? Why, war was a remote practice carried on only by remote, comic-opera countries in Central America and the Balkans.

It is some sort of a criticism of radio talent that right now the most popular thing on the air waves is a ventriloquist's dummy.

Our nearest star is 275,000 miles as far away as the sun.

DISTURBED AT NIGHT?

A DIURETIC stimulant such as Dr. Pierce's A-uric is often indicated and usually it is sufficient to relieve minor kidney irregularities. Tablets put up by Dr. Pierce and sold by drug stores are of value in relieving the burning and soreness, and the desire for frequent urination caused by or associated with excess acid, and they tend to ease the flow of urine. Read that! Ronald Spooner, 132 Brook St., Brantford, Ont., said: "I'm sure that I could hardly stop over to the my store. The agonizing pains gave me trouble, the secretions passed very often and burned in passage. Took Dr. Pierce's A-uric Tablets and was relieved of my misery." Price, 65 cents.

In Russia, persons wearing beards are forbidden in Moscow's new subway. The government considers beards a menace to health.

Suspended Animation

St. Louis Doctor Claims He Has Halted Life By Frost

Creation of an ultra-frozen state of matter in which life is suspended indefinitely but can be revived again, was announced before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Indianapolis.

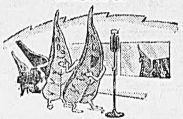
Dr. B. J. Luyet, of St. Louis University, declared he had been able to produce suspended animation in plants and some small animals by taking them from room temperature to several hundred degrees below zero within a fraction of a second. Both the plants and animals were brought back to life after their life processes had been stopped by cooling.

These plants and animals were not frozen, Luyet declared, since freezing destroys living cells. Instead, they were put into a vitreous state by the rapid cooling. A vitreous substance is something like glass, which cools without the formation of crystals.

Discussing the dreams of fiction writers who have suggested the possibility of suspending life in a human being and reviving him 1,000 years later, Luyet declared such a thing is "theoretically possible," but highly impractical.

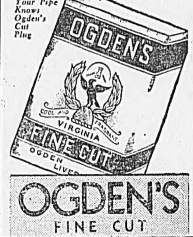
Not one fatal road accident was reported in the square mile of the city of London in a recent period of 10 weeks.

A COAST-TO-COAST "SMOKE-UP"



Wise roll-up-owners will tell you Ogden's is the feature of the smoke-enjoyment programme. They know that finer flavour and cooler, smoother smoking are caused—every time—with Ogden's Fine Cut and "Vogue" or "Chancellor" papers.

And there's a bigger 15c. package of Ogden's, now!



Immediate Results

Man in Prince Albert Will Believe Advertising Pays

How well newspaper advertising pays, Bill Kernaghan of Prince Albert, has learned. His dog had been missing for two days. He went to the local daily newspaper to insert an advertisement in the lost and found column, paid his money, and walked out to find the missing canine waiting for him outside the door. The paper refunded the money.

TRY KRUSCHEN FREE TRIAL OFFER NOW ON

Ask your druggist for the "Big Giant Package." It contains one regular trial bottle and a trial size bottle. Use the trial bottle first and if not satisfied return the regular bottle unopened and the purchase price will be returned.

GET YOURS NOW

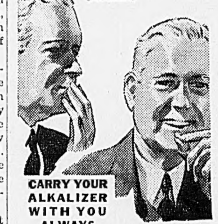
A New Dairy Queen

Holstein Produced 132.5 Pounds Of Butter During Year's Test

A new queen of the dairy world, Frances Alma, a purchased Holstein of outstanding butter producing ability, has been crowned in Breckenridge, Minn. By producing 132.5 pounds of butter during a year's test, Frances Alma became the record holder among junior two-year-old cows of all breeds and the only cow less than that age producing more than 1,250 pounds of butter in 365 days.

A MISTAKE TO WAIT

WHEN "ACID INDIGESTION" STARTS

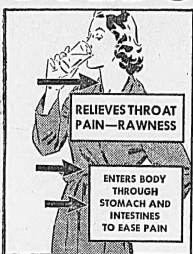


The fastest way to "alkalize" is to carry your alkalizer with you. That's what thousands do now that genuine Phillips' comes in tiny, peppermint flavoured tablets—in a flat tin for pocket or purse. Then you are always ready.

Use it this way. Take 2 Phillips' tablets—equal in "alkalizing" effect to 2 teaspoonfuls of liquid Phillips' from the bottle. At once you feel "gas," nausea, "over-crowding" from hyper-acidity begin to ease. "Acid headaches," "acid breath," over-acid stomach are corrected at the source. This is the quick way to ease your own distress—avoid offense to others.



2-WAY RELIEF FOR THE MISERY OF COLDS



The speed with which "Aspirin" tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing... and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three "Aspirin" tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back. This medicinal gargle will not almost like a local anesthetic on the sore, irritated membrane of your throat. Pain eases promptly; rawness is relieved. You will say it is remarkable. And the few cents it costs effects a big saving over expensive "throat gargles" and strong medicines.

"Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trademark of the Bayer Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

Demand and Get "ASPIRIN"

MADE IN CANADA

Modern Ideas

Farmer Had Snappy Answer For Young Agricultural Student

A young agricultural student with extremely modern ideas visited a farmer who suspected all new theories. The pair were leaning on a gate, gazing upon a big field—and the farmer was weary of his companion's continual prattle about scientific farming. The youth finished up a five-minute oration with "The day will come when you will put all the seed for this field in one vast cockpit." The reply was soon out: "Yeah, and I'll put the crop in the other."

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE TORTURE!

Don't let rheumatic pains make your life miserable. Poisonous acids from faulty kidney action are probably the cause. GIN PILLS drive out these poisons by getting up the kidneys so they can filter the blood properly. "Prove their merit through their use!"

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS



Cut Down Food Wastage

...by covering all perishable goods with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Para-Sani moisture-proof texture will keep fresh until you are ready to use them.

You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

Appleford Paper Products

HAMILTON, ONT.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

WHAT HO!

By RICHARD CONNELL
By Arrangement With Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER V.—Continued

"Must you chuck, Crump?" asked the earl.
"No, m'lad."
"Please don't, then," said the earl. "I'm afraid, Crump, you're a bit of a snob."

"I shouldn't wonder, m'lad." "Always remember, Crump, those lines of—well, the poet who wrote them—"

"Kind hearts are more than crowns, and simple faith than Norman blood."

"Yes, m'lad."
"Also, if I remember the Latin they drubbed into me at school (and I probably don't)—Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis—meaning 'Things do not make the man; no one must not judge a book by its binding.' Do you follow me, Crump, or am I alone?"

"I see your point, m'lad."
"No more chucks, then."
"Not a chuck, m'lad."

However, on returning to the kitchen, Crump remarked to the cook.

"We live and learn, Mr. Featherby, we live and learn. Millionaire he may be, but between you and me and that egg-better do you ever hear of a millionaire who darned his own socks? This person who calls himself Bingley does."

"Perhaps," returned Mr. Featherby, "that's why he is a millionaire."

"Nevertheless and notwithstanding," said Crump, "I'm going to keep an eye on the spoons."

The puncture of his wardrobe had been just one of Ernest's worries as he lay there in the gloom trying to close his eyes, physical and mental, to the less happy aspects of the situation into which the quirk of fate and his own quiescent impulse had thrust him. He could not blame the fact that he was ill equipped to go through with the masquerade into which a cyclone of chance had blown him. He resolved, however, to play the role of millionaire (eccentric) till the curtain fell at the end of the month. He prayed that his performance might be described as "adequate"; but he was attacked by a waking nightmare of the sort which sometimes befalls actors who find themselves on a stage before a critical first-night audience.

He tried to get up, but without benefit of rehearsal and with only a thin, dim notion of the lines and business; and, generally, their discomfort is not lessened by the fact that they discover themselves to be clad in nothing but a too brief undershirt. Like them Ernest looked in panic to the wings for cues, and was prompted by the word "eccentric."

He gasped at the word and the thought behind it. It struck him that he had found the keynote for his impromptu characterization.

"Then yodel!" he called out as he was considering the problem of how best to portray a squirrely Croesus.

From slumber he was awakened by the entrance of Sloat, the footman, who trundled in a tin tub. It seemed



EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT On a National Coast to Coast Network

to be Sloat's intention personally to bathe and dress Ernest, and it was a nice point in Ernest's mind whether he should permit this attention to show he was accustomed to such service, or reject it, the latter being what he very much wished to do. He was at a loss as to how, gracefully, to elude the ministrations of Sloat, until he remembered what he was supposed to be.

He said, with a touch of sternness, "Where is my pepper?"

"Your pepper, sir?" said Sloat. He was a long, wan, young man with spindly eyes.

"My pepper," repeated Ernest. "Were you not told that I must have pepper as soon as I get up?"

"Why, no, sir," bleated Sloat. "I'm sorry."

"Fetch it at once."

"Did you say 'pepper' or 'paper', sir?"

"Pepper. I need it to make me sneeze. I have to sneeze at least three times before I can start the day. It clears my mind."

"Very good, sir," said Sloat and fared forth in quest of the pepper. As soon as he had gone, Ernest jumped out of bed, locked the door, sprinted through his abutments and was half-dressed before a perplexed and pepper-laden Sloat returned from the remote pantry.

"Your pepper, sir," he said, proffering a silver shaker.

"Thanks."

Ernest solemnly sprinkled a pinch of pepper on the back of his hand, sniffed it up into his nostrils, and unleashed a covey of reverberating "Kerchoos."

"Now," he announced, "I can function. You'll remember my pepper, Sloat, please."

"Yes, sir."

"Every morning."

"Yes, sir," said Sloat. "Anything else, sir?"

Nervously he helped Ernest on with his coat, holding that garment at arm's length as if he thought closer contact with Ernest perilous.

"Nothing at the moment, thanks," said Ernest.

He burst into a yodel.

"Lay he ooo lay he ooooo," he yodeled. "Lay he oooooooo lay he oooooooo oooooooo."

Sloat backed away from him rapidly like a frightened crab.

"Do you yodel, Sloat?" asked Ernest.

"No, sir," quavered Sloat.

"You should. Wonderful for the lungs."

"Is it, sir?"

"Do you doubt me?"

"Oh, no, sir. Certainly not, sir."

"Then yodel!"

"I don't know how, sir."

"Try."

Sloat threw back his head and from his pale throat emerged a sound which was a scared but unmistakable yodel.

"Very good," said Ernest.

"Now shall I show you down to the breakfast room, sir?" asked Sloat, hopefully.

"What day is to-day?"

"Thursday, sir."

"Very well, then. I'll breakfast. Lead on, Sloat."

When he had deposited Ernest in the breakfast room, Sloat scuttled to the kitchen and collapsed into a chair where he sat quivering like a jelly-fish on a wharf.

When he had steadied his nerves by gulping a cup of strong tea, he told his tale.

"—and after he sneezes, he yodels and then he makes me yodel—"

"My poor sister married an American," said the cook. "He had fits. There's something the matter with all of 'em. Am I right, Mr. Crump?"

"You are, Mrs. Featherby," replied the butler. "And I should call this one a prime specimen. When I asked him when the rest of the clothes would arrive he told me, calm as a puddle, that he has no more clothes. Doesn't believe in clothes, to quote his very words."

"Heaven help us all," exclaimed the cook, "one of them yodels!"

"Not exactly," said Crump. "But, after inspecting his things, I'd say he was as close to it as any white man has a right to be."

"I, for one," declared Mrs. Featherby, "intend to keep my door locked nights."

"Me, too," said Sloat.

"A prudent precaution," approved Crump. "I shall advise the other servants to do likewise." 2238

At breakfast the earl kept up a constant patter of talk.

"What would you like to do to-day, Ernest?" he inquired. "Bit of hunting, perhaps? Or would you care to help me drag the moat?"

Good sport, that. One turns up no end of oddities. Last time I did it I found a razor, a book on archery, a tooth and a medieval stag-horn button."

"Thank you, sir," said Ernest, "but to-day I think I'll just browse about."

"Browse it is, then," said the earl. "And, really," Ernest said, "you need not have me on your mind. I can amuse myself. As a matter of fact, I should be asking you what you'd like to do."

"Drag the moat," said the earl. "Oh, I'm forgetting. I'm a guest in my own house. Good idea for a farce, what?"

"Excellent," said Ernest.

"Let's write it together while you are here," said the earl. "We would call it 'Castaways in a Castle' or 'What a Knight!' or something zippy like that. Why, they might do it on the cinema, and we'd all be in clover. What do you say, Ernest?"

Before he could say anything, Crump came in bearing a salver.

"The post, m'lad," he announced.

He had several letters for the earl and one for Ernest.

The earl began to open his at once.

"Dear Sir," he read, aloud, "Stout men everywhere are losing pounds of superfluous flesh a week by wearing Fat-Foe, the new scientific rubber undergarment you hear talked about so much these days in smart society. . . . Oh, so that what they talk about in smart society! I ask you! I ask you! The empire coming? Fat-Foe!"

He made a ball of the letter and scored a hole-in-one in the fire-place. He opened another letter.

"Honored Sir," he read. "Will take liberty of calling on you about your bats. Respectfully, Montague Phipps, batschacker, P.S. Can also take care of your rats."

He pitched the letter on the fire. (To Be Continued)

Still Holds World Record

Australia May Erect Statue To Its Famous Cow

Melba XV, world's record butterfat cow, will be immortalized in statutory, if a suggestion of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn Society is adopted.

The suggestion has been placed before the 150th Birthday Celebrations Committee.

Many years ago, Melba XV, at the age of seven years and nine months, produced 32,225.5 pounds of milk, an average test of five per cent. This was equal to 1,164 pounds of butterfat, a record that never has been exceeded in any part of the world.

No cow has yet been immortalized in statutory in New South Wales, but there is a statue to the mythical dog that "sat on the tucker box, nine miles from Gundagai."

Run Like Factory

Big Dairy Farm in Michigan Operated With Efficiency

Peter McClelland, Scotch superintendent of the 700-acre dairy farm near Thucra, Mich., owned by James E. Davidson, of Bay City, is credited with managing one of the largest Ayshire herds in the state and one of the most efficient.

The farm is run on the order of a modern factory, and has all of the aspects of an assembly line that moves according to nature's limitations.

The farm, Balmoral, which breeds prize Percheron horses as well as ribbon-winning cattle, is a community in itself. A dairy and bottling works, blacksmith shop, granary and slaughterhouse are included among its equipment.

BE EXTRA CAREFUL

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Doubtless proved in world's largest cold-clinic, and by everyday use in more homes than any other medication of its kind. No "dosage." Just massed three VapoRub on throat, chest, and nose.

Relief begins almost at once. VapoRub keeps right on working. Its potent and vapor action loosens phlegm, relieves irritation and coughing, helps break local congestion. Often by the morning the worst of the cold is over.

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Sixty-Ninth Annual Meeting Royal Bank of Canada

Expansion of Foreign Markets for Canadian Wheat Pressing National Problems, Says Morris W. Wilson.— Urges Reciprocal Trade Agreements to Secure Outlets for Staple Commodities.— Drought Problem Reviewed.

Bank's Balance Sheet Reflects Satisfactory Year for Business States Sydney G. Dobson.— Looks for Reasonably Good Conditions in 1938.— Answers Alberta Critics.

The expansion of foreign markets for Canadian wheat by reciprocal trade agreements and a truly national approach to the drought problem were urged by Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, at the Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Canada was a fortunate country stated Mr. Wilson. The high level of national well-being reached by the phenomenal recovery of 1936 was maintained in 1937 and the activity in most lines of business compared not unfavourably with the record year of 1929.

A tragic exception to the general improvement was experienced in the Prairie Provinces. Obviously, the need which exists is acute, the situation could not be handled by the Province, and the Federal Government is to be commended for having shouldered the greater part of the burden.

The immediate problems created by the drought require emergency measures; but a situation has also been brought to a head which has been unsatisfactory for years and requires treatment on a national basis.

Large areas, ordinarily unsuitable for the purposes, have been planted to grain. Under favourable conditions the crop from an area equal to that planted in recent years would furnish serious marketing problems. The efforts towards self-sufficiency in food supplies on the part of many countries, and particularly Germany, France and Italy have also narrowed the international market for wheat and flour to a point where total overseas sales of the four important non-European exporters have been reduced as follows:

Exports of Wheat and Flour (Crop years, Aug. 1 to July 31)

Millions of Bushels

1928-1929 1929-1930 1930-1931 1931-1932

Canada 345 406 194 195 88

U.S.A. 29 112 21 21 23

Argentina 173 223 147 163 89

Australia 65 100 65 100 101

Total 4 Countries 735 891 456 456 276

* "Droomhall's" estimate of December 15, 1937.

It is a sad commentary that a large crop in Canada, unless accompanied by crop failures in other countries, would bring little more total remuneration to our farmers as a whole than they have secured in the years of drought.

There was no single remedy to bring about improvement, said Mr. Wilson. Diversified agriculture, withdrawal of sub-marginal land from wheat, and more scientific methods would help. But these should be combined with exceptional efforts on the part of the government to open the doors of foreign markets, so that when Canadian farmers again reap a good crop the wheat may be sold to advantage. It is clear that the Prairie Provinces cannot solve this problem alone. There is a task which calls for prolonged, consistent and wholehearted co-operation.

The best possible hope of securing outlets of our grain and other agricultural products is through negotiations with countries which are now growing food crops at an exorbitant cost.

I view with satisfaction the present tendency among democratic countries to break down barriers impeding the natural flow of business.

With the general statement that Canada should admit freely articles not produced within the country there can be little basis for disagreement. But I would go further and say that reduced tariffs should be applied to articles which are made in Canada on a restricted and uneconomic scale.

The problem is not simple, but the Tariff Commission, by the Board to determine what concessions should be made to foreign countries in exchange for an important market for our staple commodities, should receive the support and encouragement of experts from the industries directly affected.

MINING

The continued growth of mining had contributed materially to the

Friend To Wheat Farmer

Only lately have wheat farmers learned that the tumble weed, or Russian thistle, is not a curse, but a friend. It is now being petted and pampered because, growing on sandy land from which the wheat has been cut, it holds the soil, preventing wind erosion.

Dartmouth University was founded in 1770.

FREE CHART

Raymer, Canada's Largest

MAISON & COLD REUBEN

MAISON & COLD REUBEN

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The position abroad is complex and difficult but, on the whole, the lines of the tremendous desire for peace which is latent in all parts of Europe.

I know of no European country where the mass of the people are sympathetic with the aggressive expressions of some of the governments. In many countries, desperate economic conditions have created mass fear. Ruthless cynicism and irresponsible leadership is gambling to keep itself in power. Just as there are constructive psychological factors beneath the surface, so there are favourable economic forces at work. Those of us who continue to feel hopeful have our optimism upon the belief that idealism is not dead and that it cannot be long before economic reconstruction gives even those who are most desperate a breathing spell.

UNITED STATES

One of the most important questions of the day is whether the United States is experiencing an interruption in the long term trend of recovery, or whether the wheel has turned full circle and the country is again facing a major depression. In my opinion, fundamental conditions now and in the period immediately preceding are more favourable than comparable. One would be tempted to say without hesitation that the country is not in a position to undergo any recession, were it not for the unfortunate lack of co-operation that exists between Government and business.

It surely cannot be long before a plan for practical co-operation between Government, industry and labour will be adopted.

CONCLUSION:

Where the recent prosperity in the United States has been dependent mainly upon large-scale government deficits, the recovery took its origin from foreign aid.

Without doubt, prosperity based upon world demand for Canadian products is more realistic and more than that based upon deficit spending. Sixty per cent. of our exports go to countries where the United States, and even with a substantial decline in exports to that country total Canadian prosperity should be on a moderately high level.

On the whole, I look forward to 1938 as a year in which—barring some upset in international affairs—our country is not presently anticipated—I expect to see an improvement from present levels in the United States, and a further orderly economic expansion in many foreign countries. If this proves to be an accurate forecast, the future looks forward to further substantial progress towards full recovery in Canada.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In reviewing the General Balance Sheet, Mr. S. G. Dobson, General Manager, referred with satisfaction to an increase of \$14,000,000 in total assets, a renewal of the upward trend in commercial loans and a growth of 190 million dollars in Royal Bank deposits in less than five years.

Conditions in Canada definitely improved during the year, said Mr. Dobson, the one dark spot being the drought areas in Western Canada.

Referring to the unfair criticism in Alberta, Mr. Dobson said in this campaign of misrepresentation, efforts have been made to stir up resentment against the banks. And yet, during the last five years not in one single instance has any farmer or home owner in Alberta been deprived of his farm or home by this bank through foreclosure.

To demonstrate the wide diversity of services banks provide, Mr. Dobson took occasion to analyze certain of the bank's figures. At the end of the year, the bank had in its books loans to farmers totalling \$16,000,000, to retail merchants \$23,000,000, to professional men and other private individuals \$51,000,000. As a further example of the extent to which we facilitate the affairs of our customers, he termed the "smaller client," I may say we had loans outstanding to small men and other private individuals to the bank did not exceed \$500 each.

In conclusion, Mr. Dobson said that a profitable year for business was clearly reflected in the Bank's own balance sheet for 1937.

MAISON & COLD REUBEN

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THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates: The advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for count line. Legal advertising, 1c per count line for first week and 1c for each succeeding week. Cards 5c each, \$1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 2 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three week for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

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Marcel.....50 cts

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Finger wave.....25 cts

" (dried).....35 cts

Shampoo.....25 cts

Mrs. W. Gallagher Prop.



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Divine Service is held in the Chinook United Church every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all to share the inspiration and fellowship of these services.

Strangers and visitors are always welcome.

H. A. Whaley
Youngstown

CHANGE IN CANADIAN NATIONAL R.R. TIME TABLE

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MEN'S PURCHASES CAN BE USED TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

"Canadian men, in their purchases, can play a notable part in helping to increase employment in Canada by insisting on buying Canadian merchandise at all times in reference to that which is imported, provided the price and quality are satisfactory."

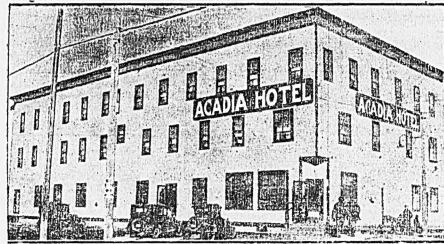
This statement formed the prelude to an announcement today by the National Produced in Canada Association showing the extent of imports used chiefly by men and the equivalent of, or substitutes for which, in many cases, can be obtained from home sources.

Quoting official government figures of imports for the year ending October, 1937, the Association suggested that in the categories such as those listed, at least Canadian men could do a great deal to provide more employment by purchasing items such as these which are made or produced in Canada.

"In manufactured tobacco alone, \$466,061 represented the value of imports in the twelfth month period outlined, plants trees, \$950,293, of which \$654,374 represent the value of cut flowers; \$138,781 was spent on grass seed from foreign countries; \$1,649,687 on overcoating material; \$1,314,801 on tweeds; \$5,685,600 on on woads and Serges; \$504,156 on wool socks and stockings; \$1,677,249 on fishing lines; \$13,996,930 on books and printed matter; \$2,592,203 on

hardware and cutlery; \$86,831 on electric light and fixtures; \$37,137,628 on coal; \$3,743,740 on amusement and sporting goods and \$258,210 on lead pencils."

In the desire to stimulate the Produced in Canada movement the Association does not advocate the purchase of our own products simply for patriotic reasons, but it has been shown, in other countries, that when the public has shown a practical preference for home products, when all other factors such as price quality, appearance are at least equal, there has been a considerable improvement in employment. It is believed that Canada can do the same with corresponding benefit to those who are out of work, and to the purchasing power of the nation as a whole.



CHINOOK HOTEL

Come to another BIG DANCE on Friday, Feb 4th.

Admission Adults 25c. Children Free.

Lunch Will Be Served

Curling Notes

On Wednesday a new square draught under way with J. Peyton trouncing W. Todd 15-3 and F. Morrison taking the measure of C. W. Riddout 7-5.

The following evening G. Aiken nose out W. Gallagher 8-1 in an extra end game and W. S. Lee won from Len Cooley 10-7.

Saturday saw J. Gingles defeat W. S. Lee 10-6 while F. Morrison rallied to take a close 10-9 decision from W. Gallagher.

On Monday Len Cooley and V. Todd entered the winning column at the expense of C. W. Riddout and G. Aiken. The scores were 13-8 and 13-4 respectively.

Tuesday saw W. Gallagher finally take possession of the cup by defeating W. Todd 6-5 in a closely fought game.

The Ladies Card Club

The Ladies Card Club met at the home of Mrs. Malcolm this week. Honors were shared by Mrs. Peyton and Mrs. Morrison. The ladies will meet next week at the home of Mrs. Cooley.

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